

***Cydia amplana* (Hb.) (Lep.: Tortricidae) in the New Forest, Hampshire**

Whilst light-trapping in the Ladycross Enclosure of the New Forest on 17 August 2005 in the company of Paul Chpman, I was pleased to catch a fresh example of the immigrant tortrix *Cydia amplana*. In the light of the 2004 invasion of this species along the south coast and the general lack of immigrant activity at the time of the 2005 capture, it must be considered likely that this example was the result of successful breeding within the mature oak woodland in this area.

An example of the recent colonist *Dioryctria sylvestrella* (Ratzeburg) (Pyrilidae) was also recorded on the same night. Whilst this species is now established locally and occurring with increasing frequency in parts Sussex, Kent and Suffolk, there are still very few records from Hampshire (Tony Davis, pers. comm.). — SEAN CLANCY, 1 Myrtle Villas, Sussex Road, New Romney, Kent TN28 8DY.

***Isoscelipteron glaserellum* (Aspöck, Aspöck & Hölzel, 1979) (Neu.: Berothidae) in Spain**

During October 1996, I spent a pleasant fortnight surveying Lepidoptera at Santo André, Portugal with Barry Goater, as guests of the Associanao Nacional de Conservacao da Natureza. On the evening of 4 October, whilst en route, we set up several lights in a cork oak *Quercus suber* forest on a hillside at Aliseda, just west of the town of Cáceres in Extremadura Province in the mid-west of Spain (06°. 41'W: 39°. 25' N). Amongst the large number of moths that arrived at the lights were two berothid lacewings that I did not immediately recognise and which I therefore collected for later examination. For a variety of reasons, they reposed in a box until I found them again in February 2005. Upon closer inspection they very clearly seemed to be a male and female of *Berotha* (now *Isoscelipteron*) *glaserella* and this was confirmed by dissection of the male. An e-mail to Univ. Prof. Dr. Horst Aspöck at Vienna University confirmed that, in spite of its antiquity, the distribution map for *glaserella* in Aspöck, Aspöck & Hölzel (1980. *Die Neuropteren Europas*. Goeke & Evers, Krefeld) is still accurate – there is a single record from Morocco and one from Europe at the extreme southern tip of Spain adjacent to Morocco. Aspöck *et al* (*op. cit.*) note that the species is practically unknown with a few imagines only recorded from “Macchie” biotope between 200 and 300 metres above sea level in Spain and at 1850 metres in Morocco. The present record represents a significant northwards extension of the known range of this species and only the second record from Europe. The moth catch on the same night gave no indication of any significant movement of migrant species and it is assumed that the captures indicate a local population. I regret that I did not record the altitude of the site, but my “atlas” indicates that the area is between 200 and 500 metres above sea level. I am most grateful to Dr Horst Aspöck for confirming the significance of these data and for agreeing that I ought to publish them. — COLIN W. PLANT, 14 West Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 3QP (E-mail: cauk1@ntlworld.com).